

INTIMATIONS

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WAR AND PUNISHMENT.

SAFETY FOR THE HUMAN RACE.

[BY HAROLD BERRIE IN THE LONDON
"DAILY CHRONICLE."]

"The idea of a regenerated Europe
which is to start its career with 100
million of its inhabitants in a state of
punishment is not only an absurd notion;
it is an insane notion."

Nevertheless, Professor Jacks, who
makes this sensible pronouncement in the
"Hibbert Journal," sees that the great
crime of this war must not go unpunished.
"A vision begins to form itself," he
exclaims, "of an ending to the war which
would be nothing less than a general
victory for all Europe—indeed, for all the
world; a victory in which the Central
Empires themselves would be the chief
shareholders and could hardly fail to
recognise themselves as such." What is
this vision?

It is, I frankly confess, a vision of
punishment, but of punishment so
sovereign, so deliberate, so just, and so
universally approved that it would
shine to future ages as one of the most
sacred deeds in the history of man.
Let these malefactors, then, be
informed that the time has
come at last when their presence, and
the presence of their likes, is no longer
to be tolerated on this planet. Let
them be called to account for their
crimes, solemnly judged and effectually
disposed of by the human race.

This is to say, that the voice of
democracy must make itself heard above
the roar of the guns, above the rhetoric
of statesmen, and above the bawling of
journalism. Instead of standing at gaze
in the midst of this European conflagra-
tion, deafened by the guns, confused by
the confusions of governments, confound-
ed by the violence of journalism and wait-
ing for something to happen, democracy,
concentrating its whole mind on the one
essential fact, must make its voice
deliberately heard as the supreme force
in the contest.

THE WORLD AND DEMOCRACY

President Wilson has given democracy
a lead. The most striking passage in his
address to Congress is that in which he
announced that the world must be
rendered "safe for democracy." He
did not say that it must be rendered
safe for American, British, French, and
Russian democracy, but for democracy
—that is to say, for all mankind. And he
further emphasised this catholic concep-
tion of democracy by disavowing any
division between the German democracy and
the German people. The new world which

we desire to build from the ruins of the
old cannot be a world minus Germany
and Austria. The peoples of all that vast
stretch of European territory will remain;
and they will remain, either as good
neighbours in a new and better world,
or as sullen and envious enemies in a
world which perpetuates the most dan-
gerous elements in the old.

Our business, then, clearly is to make
the clearest of cuts between the Prussian
autocracy, the Prussian war caste, the
Prussian psychology, and the Prussian
heredity, between these and German
democracy. We must announce our firm
resolve to abolish the Prussian autocracy
and to punish those servants of the
autocracy who are responsible for the
atrocious crimes of the war. Such
punishment, as Professor Jacks says, will
be a victory for all mankind. And there
must be this punishment. Without it
the world will not be safe for democracy.

To dismember the two enemy Empires,
leaving their thrones still standing, will
not serve the high purposes of freedom
and civilisation; and to cherish this dis-
memberment as our purpose, announcing
it to the world in the form of peace terms,
is to confirm German democracy in its
delusion that our object in the war is
inspired by trade jealousy and political
vindictiveness. Our true object is a
spiritual object; it is the object with
which Britain drew the sword in August,
1914: it is to free the human soul from
tyranny. The Hohenzollerns and the
Hapsburgs must be de-throned by the
public opinion of the world. Humanity,
in the name of this planet, must inter-
fere in the internal policy of Germany
and Austria in order to make the world
safe for democracy. The criminals must
be arrested, tried, and sentenced.

PEACE-LOVING GERMANS

While we announce this decision, from
which nothing should turn us, let us
endeavour to cultivate in our minds and
souls a more rational and a more Chris-
tian attitude towards the German people.
To begin with, let us consider how we
ourselves should react to the present
situation in Germany. Is it not certain,
for example, that those English news-
papers which most violently denounce
the German people in wholesale, un-
qualified and often very blatant fashion,
would be the very loudest voices in the
land calling for ruthlessness if our British
existence were as tremendously threat-
ened as the German?

Let us try to imagine what sort of
heating we should give to our pacifist
and to the humanitarian elements, who
are so ready to condemn the German
people, if we were to find that the whole
world, every allowance made for the

by just men for the present mentality
of the German people. They believe,
even some of their noblest minds
and acutest intellects, that England
brought about this war for the destruc-
tion of German trade. They are domi-
nated by this delusion.

Their statesmen and their journalists
furnish "proofs" for this belief, many
of them taken from English newspapers
and magazines, "proofs" which it would
be difficult even for an able and well
informed politician to refute. They
believe that they are fighting for their
life. They are making immense sacrifices
and suffering inexpressible sorrows.
And, like good patriots, the whole world
against them, they fight with a despera-
tion and a ruthlessness which they con-
sider justified by the crime of their
enemies. They are blind with indignation
and deaf with resentment.

Let us assure ourselves again and again
that there are men, women, and children
in Germany as moral and peace-loving as
any in this country; men, women, and
children whom we should honour and
revere if we knew them; men, women,
and children as dear to Our Father in
Heaven as those whom most we love in
our English homes. To hate these people
is to sin. The more they provoke us the
more we should exercise towards them the
charity of our religion and the sympathy
of our human nature. Without them we
cannot build the City of God. They
withstand us only because they misunder-
stand us, and they misunderstand us
because they are deceived by our enemies
and misled by ourselves.

But with the great lead given to the
world's democracy by President Wilson
there is a hope that we may now make
plain to all the inhabitants of Central
Europe, the innocent and the guilty alike,
that our purpose in this war is to free
the human race from fear and threat and
despotism. Our purpose is a better
world.

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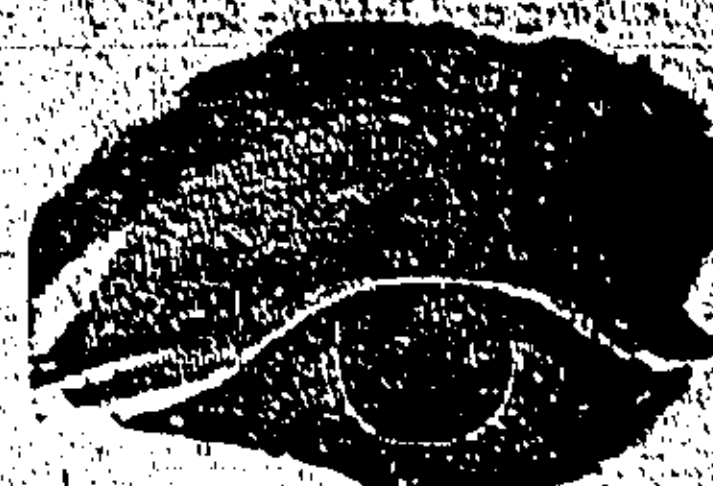
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	120	12	2	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	120	12	2	10
Patong Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	60	12	2	10
Patong Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	60	12	2	10
WATERLOO					
General Purpose Dock	140	80	12	2	10
WATERLOO					
General Purpose Dock	140	80	12	2	10
WATERLOO					
General Purpose Dock	140	80	12	2	10

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 10th November, 1917, commencing at 2.15 p.m., at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace, THE WHOLE OF THE VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., contained therein. Comprising:—

HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Side Table with Arm-chairs to match, Flower Stands, Flower-Bowls, Portiere Curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Tapestry covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd.; Axminster Rugs and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Screens, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford & Co.; two large Dinner Tables, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass, Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM and BOUDOIR:—Exquisite Carved Cherrywood Boudoir Suite, Bookcases, Escritoire, Cabinet and Zepory;—Teak Mahogany stained Bed room Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co.; Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Couch and Arm-chairs, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lace and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc.; Brass Fenders and Fire Screens, Coal Scuttles, etc.; Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford & Co.), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also:
A quantity of very fine Cut-glass, Antepiano by Rachals (Practically New) with Records, Cottage Piano "Moutrie", Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New), Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records, Combination Safe, Treadle Sewing Machine "Singer" nearly new, Electrolux, Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans, Table Fans, Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.

Terms:—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
On view from Thursday, 8th November.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2225

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 14th November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Lighting Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Fireplaces including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, etc.

Engravings, Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also:
Brass Fenders, a few Fire Brackets, Old Bronze Vases inlaid with Gold and Silver, etc.

PIANO by Collard & Collard.
Shedgayer & Co. Boehme, Stuttgart.
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(Full particulars from Catalogues.)
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 2, 1917. 2224

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 14th November, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF CANTON SILK EMBROIDERED CREPE SILK SHAWLS AND BEDSPREADS.
(The above are being sold without reserve owing to the failure of a firm to take up the goods.)

Also:
A Quantity of Gents' and Ladies Boots and Shoes in brown and black leather.

On view from Monday, the 12th instant.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1917. 2270

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 14th November, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ELECTRICAL GOODS,
Comprising:—
4,000 Tunstun Lamps (5.50 c. p.),
40 Desk Fans,
9 Ceiling Fans;
Also:
Silk Flexible Cord, Lead fuse and dynamo Wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button-insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushers, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge screws, fuse holders, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
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Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1917. 2271

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makes blood—lots of it—giving, brain, confidence, strength, expelling blood.

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ARMY HORSES.
The exceptional facilities which the present war has offered for the employment of motor vehicles, railways, and tramways have had the effect of obscuring the dependence of the Armies on horse drawn transport. First line transport is horse transport, and every article of supply, every round of ammunition, brought to the fighting troops must be carried for some distance by horse, not infrequently on pack saddles. The field artillery is, and must remain, dependent on horses, and the same is true of the engineers, whilst each infantry battalion needs a complement of some fifty or sixty horses. In a war in which no opportunity to employ mechanical transport has been missed over three-quarters of a million horses have yet been required by the Armies of the United Kingdom alone.

(a)—MOBILISATION.
A scheme under which horses were provided for the Army on mobilisation was initiated three years before the war when Parliament granted powers for the impressment of horses on emergency and for the preparation beforehand of the necessary lists of suitable animals.

Great Britain was divided into a number of Remount Circles each in charge of a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts, assisted by a varying number of District Remount Officers.

It was the duty of a District Remount Officer to inspect and classify for military purposes all horses in his district; it was the duty of a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts to appoint purchasers for mobilisation in his circle and to provide them with lists showing the horses of each class they would be required to purchase, the place and date of delivery, and the stables in which animals of the class and in the numbers designated would be found. In these lists ample margin was allowed for changes and errors of classification.

Collecting stations were arranged, train tables were worked out and every possible arrangement was made so that each unit should receive its proper complement of horses on the allotted day at its place of mobilisation.

The first impressment was calculated to complete the Army's establishment and also to fill the reserve units and Remount Depots with animals sufficient to provide for probable wastage in the field for 3 months, after which they would be kept full by voluntary purchases in Ireland and in Canada, to which latter country a Remount Commission under General Sir Frederick Benson was held in readiness to proceed on the outbreak of war.

These arrangements worked admirably on the outbreak of war. The number of horses and mules in possession of the military authorities on the order for mobilisation was 25,000. In less than a fortnight both the Regular Army and the Territorials had secured the 140,000 more needed to make up their war establishment and to supply the wastage in the Expeditionary Force, which in the first weeks of the war was considerable.

There remained, however, the very much greater task of supplying with horses the divisions of the New Army and the new units of the Territorial Force. It was clear that negotiations for the purchase of horses on a large scale must immediately be initiated if Great Britain was to secure her share of the world's horse markets, and further, that extensive facilities for transport, training, and conditioning would also have to be provided.

(b)—SUBSEQUENT SOURCES OF SUPPLY.
United Kingdom.—Although England was clearly unable, on her own resources, to equip the New Armies with horses, the purchase of remounts at home, more particularly in Ireland, continued steadily after mobilisation. It was carried out largely through the instrumentality of private individuals whose assistance, freely offered and readily accepted, rendered unnecessary the withdrawal from other duties of officers upon whom the work of purchase would otherwise have devolved. In the first year of the war considerably over a quarter of a million horses were bought in the United Kingdom and in March, 1916, the number was greater by about a third than the

total import of horses from any one particular country.

Canada and U.S.A.—It was, however, realised at once that our needs must be met to a great extent by purchase in America, and, further, that delay might result in the markets being cornered by speculation or exhausted by competition. The course adopted was to enter directly into the American markets, rather than to entrust the country's business to agents, and accordingly, on the day following the outbreak of war, an officer left for Canada to make arrangements for a British Commission to operate in the Canadian markets. The members of the Commission arrived at the end of August, and, after only a month in Canada, were able to report themselves in a position to ship 12,000 horses per month for four months.

At first it was intended to draw only on the Canadian market. The Canadian Government was, however, buying horses for their own Army, and for this and other reasons it was soon decided to extend the scope of the Commission to the United States. The Commission accordingly expanded their organisation to embrace both countries, and purchased in Canada and the United States simultaneously, shipping to Europe through the most convenient ports of either country. At the beginning of October the first consignment of over 4,000 horses was despatched, and between that date and August, 1915, regular shipments were made to Europe.

The Commission did not confine themselves to the purchase of horses. In September they had already made contracts for mules, and in October they were joined by a second Commission entrusted with the duty of purchasing mules only. It was seen that the supply of draught horses would prove inadequate, and the authorities accordingly determined to equip the artillery ammunition wagons and some other vehicles of the later divisions of the New Armies with mules, the Light-Draught Mule being considered the equivalent of a Light-Draught Horse. For such work a large mule was required, and the Commission was successful in obtaining mules of this class. In fact some delay was caused in shipping owing to the mules bought being sometimes too big for the usual mule-ship's accommodation.

Early in October the Commission undertook to ship 5,000 mules per month and in November it was decided to increase this figure to 7,500. From the beginning of 1915 the numbers of mules exported steadily rose, until the maximum was reached in August when 15,000 were despatched. During the autumn and winter the consignments were gradually reduced as the demand was satisfied, until in March, 1916, the monthly shipments were reduced to 2,500.

The work of collecting and putting on ship board these very great numbers of animals called into existence an elaborate organisation. Depots were established near the big railway centres of Canada and the middle-western states of America, where the horses and mules bought by the members of the Commissions in the markets of the western states were collected. From these depots they were passed to the ports of embarkation, and where the distance to the sea was excessive, sub-depots were arranged where the journey could be conveniently broken. One of these depots, established near a big railway junction in the middle west, provides an illustration of the scale on which they were organised. This depot could accommodate 8,000 to 9,000 animals. It occupied an area of about 7,000 acres, and included in its equipment an artificial lake of 100 acres, constructed to provide water in the dry seasons. The American railway com-

panies lent valuable aid in the organisation of these places. Sites were placed at the disposal of the Commission, and in some cases a part of the cost of erecting the stockyards was borne by the company.

The first shipments were made through the Canadian ports, but during the winter traffic through Montreal was suspended, and the Commission decided to use certain American ports, a decision in which they were strengthened by the increase in the purchases made in the American markets. Ultimately three Canadian and four American ports were used.

South America.—In April, 1915, it was thought that the supply of remounts from North America might prove insufficient to meet the requirements of the New Armies, and Commissions were despatched to South America to buy horses in the South American markets.

One of these Commissions, which operated through the agency of a private firm, arrived at Buenos Aires in June, 1915, and the first shipment of 250 draught horses, was made in the middle of July. Early in 1916 the stock of horses on the market was much reduced, and the Commission devoted itself to buying mules for the Expeditionary Force in East Africa, sending over 1,600 to Mombasa. At the end of March draught, excessive heat, and the keen competition of private buyers amongst whom, as in the United States, Germans were represented, combined to exhaust the markets of the class of horse required and, in April, the Commission returned to England.

Australia and South Africa.—In addition to equipping her own Armies, the Australian Government provided the majority of the horses required by the Army in Egypt; only a very small number of those purchased in Australia being brought to France. Moreover the total export of horses from Australia to India, in the first eleven months of the war, was three times greater than during the corresponding period of 1913-4, and this increase is accounted for by the demand for remounts for the Indian Army. Mules for Egypt were brought from North America.

The Union Government of South Africa provided both horses and mules for the East Africa campaign; the only assistance required from the Imperial Government being the shipments of South American mules already noticed.

The total figures of purchases of horses and mules constitute a very remarkable triumph of organisation, as well as a striking illustration, if any were needed, of the efficiency of our sea service. In March 1916 we had purchased considerably over three quarters of a million horses and mules, of which the greater part had had to be brought from abroad.

(c)—PRICES AND THE COST OF TRANSPORT.
Market Conditions.—The conditions which faced the Purchasing Commissions in the American markets were exceptional. Other belligerents, like ourselves, had turned to America to supply their armies with horses. Both in North and South America German agents were active, offering high prices which, even if they did not prevent the Commissions from getting possession of the horses they needed, tended to raise the price. As is usual in such circumstances, the necessities of countries at war were regarded by the dealers as literally golden opportunities. They must understand we are not conducting an election campaign; wrote a member of the Commission and when it was made clear that the Commissions would be withdrawn if a more reasonable attitude were not adopted, prices began to fall. The cheapest horses were to be found in the states of the far West, where, unfortunately, any saving on the purchase price was balanced by the cost of carriage to the sea.

In purchasing mules the Commission was fortunately able to take advantage of the failure of the American cotton crop to purchase a type which proved most suitable for the Artillery, and which would probably not have come upon the market under other circumstances. At a figure 40 below that quoted to the War Office in 1910.

Shipping Expenses.—The cost of carriage to England was unreasonably high. In one case it amounted to three-fifths of the cost of the horse, whilst the cost of carrying a mule was almost less than the cost of the horse itself. In 1914, however, mules which were found unsuitable for the Channel route to winter were used to carry horses from America and the cost of transport was thus at least reduced.

The same remarks apply to the transport of the horses and mules from the American ports to Europe. The Commission, however, managed to secure more favourable rates for the horses and mules than for the other goods.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.
When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine *Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide
WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE
Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

There is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even depression, is a sympathetic attack by brain nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. No cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening power of a remarkable discovery called **Dr. Cassell's Food**. It is a complete tonic, a source of valuable energy, and a powerful restorative. It is a food that is rich in vitamins, and it is a food that is easy to digest. It is a food that is a complete tonic, a source of valuable energy, and a powerful restorative. It is a food that is rich in vitamins, and it is a food that is easy to digest.

AUCTION.
G. A. B.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Sale.
Letting by Public Auction, to be held on **TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1917, at 11.30 a.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Majesty the Governor, of One of the Crown Lands at **Constitution Point** in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd March, 1914, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Land.

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing Saturday, Nov. 10th at 9.15 p.m.
EDGAR WARWICK
announces
The Return of the Favourites

THE COURT CARDS

THE NEW THERAPY REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOVE,

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2231

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOVE,

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2232

ROYAL ENGINEERS' THEATRE.

WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A VARIETY CONCERT by the MAIPLE HENRIOT TROUPE will be held in the above theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1917, commencing at 8 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the PRISONERS-OF-WAR FUND.

Reserved Seats \$1.00.

BOOKING AT MOUTHERS.

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2230

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Via SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SEIYO MARU."

The above-named Steamship having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUN DAY, 11th November at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 15th November at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the 24th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2233

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket.—H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C. at Kowloon.

2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Bed Linen, Gramophones, Cut-glass, etc., etc., at No. 23, Lynchhurst Terrace.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—King of Italy's birthday (1868).

MONDAY, Nov. 12.—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—5 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Silk Shawls and Bedspreads at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Piano, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hogg's.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—11 a.m.—Auction of Electrical Goods at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.—HEATHER DAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning a quarter over yesterday's closing rate. At half-past-two it went up another quarter; the rate at time of going to press being 2/10½ demand.

The "Peking Evening News" quotes a report that ex-General Chang Hsun, leader of the recent Manchurian Restoration plot, will be sent to some island in the south Pacific as it is inconvenient to hand him over to the Chinese authorities. It is understood that the Chinese Government officials also do not want him because they cannot deal with him adequately and at the same time they cannot shoot him as there are too many complications. It is deemed better to send him out of China.

HEATHER DAY.

LITTLE MATTERS OF DETAIL.

There are two distinct committees organising the events of Heather Day on 30th November. Both are under the aegis of St. Andrew's Society and are working for the one object—the raising of funds for the treatment of wounded soldiers irrespective of nationality in Scottish Hospitals; yet their functions are entirely separate. One Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Sutherland, is in charge of the collection, sale of badges etc., on Heather Day, and the other, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. M. Dyer, is functioning on St. Andrew's Fair. In connection with each Committee there are numerous sub-committees, each perfecting some essential detail of the great scheme, and are working with a will to make Heather Day a sure money-raiser.

It has been arranged that the sale of badges is to be completed in the morning, a start being made at 8 o'clock. After a procession about 10.30, a collection will be made in the offices as last year. It is a matter of not a little gratification to the Committee that many ladies who are not of Scottish nationality have voluntarily offered their services for this work, which offer has been gladly accepted. Still more helpers can be accommodated. The official badge—a true St. Andrew's cross with thistle neatly adorned with silk ribbon—has been decided upon and ordered, and it is expected that the sale of these souvenirs by the ladies will realize a handsome sum. The City Hall and Kowloon districts have been mapped out in collecting areas. Each area has been entrusted to a bevy of enthusiastic lady collectors, so that there will be little chance of escaping attention. Of course it is understood, that no one will want to escape, but that each will do his or her "little bit" for so worthy a cause.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE JUDGE.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton asked his Lordship, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, to adjourn a part heard case *in sine* for the purpose of arranging a date for Mr. Justice Gompertz to continue the hearing, that Judge having heard the first part of the case.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, for the defendant, objected to any further long adjournment, stating that His Lordship, the Chief Justice, was quite competent to go on with the case if he so desired.

Mr. Shenton: The Puisse Judge has expressed some very decided opinions on some of the evidence already heard, and I cannot agree that your Lordship should go on with the hearing.

His Lordship: I do not wish to take up a part heard case.

Mr. Faithfull: The Puisse Judge has expressed nothing of the kind. The evidence of my client was taken in chambers as he had to leave the next day for India, and a sum has already been deposited with the Court as security for costs. It is not fair that the case should have to stand over.

His Lordship: I must agree to his request.

Mr. Shenton: I insist, Your Lordship, I maintain that the Puisse Judge did express very decided opinions.

Mr. Faithfull: He did nothing of the sort. Mr. Shenton has added that the case must be continued before the Puisse Judge. He has evidently got on the right side of Mr. Justice Gompertz. The case is adjourned *in sine*.

Mr. Faithfull: As your Lordship please.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CONSWAINS CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

In Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon, the case was resumed in which the conswain of the *Shun Lee* lighter was charged with the larceny of a quantity of ropes, hatch covers, blocks, etc., to the value of \$555, and the conswain of the *Woo Lee* lighter was charged with receiving the same, knowing them to be unlawfully obtained.

Mr. Shenton appeared for the prosecutors, the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and Mr. Grist appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Shenton, outlining the case, stated the two lighters named above belonged to the H.K. C. & M. Steamboat Co. and the defendants were the conswains. A quantity of stores had been put on each lighter. On the 31st of October the wharfinger in charge of the Canton Wharf received instructions to return to the Wing Lok Wharf, which he did the same evening. When he left everything was in its proper place, and everything was correct. When the new relief arrived, the conswain of the *Woo Lee* the second defendant, came to him and told him that there were some stuff belonging to the *Shun Lee* in his lighter. Both men were questioned by Mr. Figueroa, and the result was they were reported, and now charged.

Evans, the wharfinger on the Wing Lok wharf, gave evidence. He stated that on the 31st of October he received instructions from the office to go to Wing Lok Wharf. He left the wharf that day at 5 p.m. Everything was correct when he left. He received a telephonic message the next day with regard to the affair at the Canton wharf and went there to see Mr. Figueroa, who showed him the stores which he had taken from the *Woo Lee* lighter and put into the wharf store. He was told that the stuff had been found under the bilge boards of the *Woo Lee* lighter. He sent for the two defendants and they could give no explanations as to why the transfer was made. He then took them to Mr. Arnold (the Acting Secretary of the Company.) In reply to Mr. Arnold's question defendants said that it was customary to effect transfer of their stores when they were under the previous wharfingers. He, witness, knew it was not so. Each lighter carried his own gear, it was not customary to keep stores under the bilge-boards.

Mr. Grist said he had a preliminary objection. What constituted a larceny? Larceny meant the stealing and taking away of goods belonging to another. This case was not a larceny, because the goods were never taken away. They remained in the Company's possession all the time. It was useless to proceed with the case for, with the charge as it now stood it is impossible to convict.

Mr. Shenton said he was quite prepared to contest the point. He referred to a case in which a man was convicted of larceny for stealing an article from a man's pocket and putting it into another man's pocket.

His Worship ordered the case to proceed, and after further evidence, ordered both defendants to be discharged.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

A coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the larceny of a quantity of clothing, a silver wrist watch and a fountain pen from a Chinese clerk at Tai Hang Village, Causeway Bay.

Inspector Sim stated that the clothing was stolen from this house by means of a pole put through a window. The watch and the pen were in the pocket of one of the jackets stolen. It happened that the same afternoon a friend of the complainant who had already returned of the theft, met the defendant in Jardine's Bazaar. Defendant offered to sell him a fountain pen, which the latter recognised as his friend's property, and had him arrested.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

A LAWFUL TRANSACTION.

A Chinese marine hawk was charged with the unlawful possession of 100 lbs. of pig iron, before Mr. Wood this morning. Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying that he had bought the iron from a junk.

Inspector Sim expressed the opinion that it was a lawful transaction, and after evidence, His Worship ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what it is supposed to do, and does it quickly and effectively. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLY COLDS.

Prevention of colds is the object of this medicine. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter of misery. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this medicine you are always prepared for any emergency. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

AN AMAR FINED FOR BEING ABUSIVE.

Mrs. R. Wall, of 84 Bonham Road, charged her amah with using abusive and indecent language towards her.

Brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that she was only grumbling to herself.

Mrs. Wall stated from the witness box, that yesterday morning she had to reprimand the defendant for neglecting to put the bed tidy, and for leaving all the blankets on chairs. The amah was impertinent and told her that it was the 'boy's' fault, not hers; she would not do it because it was not her business. Witness then told her 'no wonder the other servants dislike you.' Later on during the day witness had occasion to reprimand her again for not doing as she was told. The defendant was resentful and wanted to leave. Witness was quite willing and told her to come later that day for her wages, and in the meantime to continue her work. A few minutes afterwards witness heard the amah swearing and using such awful words that she rang up the Police to have the defendant arrested.

After further evidence was heard Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of \$5.

LEAVING THE BASKET OUTSIDE.

A Chinese woman who went out shopping yesterday was stupid enough to leave her basket on the pavement while she entered a shop to make some purchases. When she returned the basket was gone. She eventually discovered a man carrying the basket. She called a constable and had the defendant arrested.

When brought before the magistrate this morning, the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A TRIAD MEETING PLACE RAIDED.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning with being in unlawful possession of a dagger, i.e. without a permit from the C.S.P.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that on the 7th inst., on information received, the Police raided a house at 184 Third Street, where a meeting of the members of a Triad Society was to take place. They found twelve men in the room and one of them was found to have a dagger concealed on his person.

When brought before Mr. Wood this morning, defendant pleaded guilty, stating that he brought the dagger solely for his self defence, as he had often been threatened with bodily harm by certain street coolies.

A fine of \$50 or three months' hard labour was imposed.

CRICKET.

S.C.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

League fixture to be played to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the C.C.U. Ground. The following will represent the S.C.C.C.—L. A. Rose, A. W. Grimmett, F. Thompson, T. Thompson, W. Pitt, J. D. Noy, D. K. Kharras, W. Graham, W. W. Edwards, C. Sara and R. Basa.

The following will represent the University in a League Match against the Navy on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on Saturday the 10th at 2.15 p.m.—A. H. Rumball (Capt.) G. E. Marley, R. A. Ponsonby, Fane, J. D. Wright, A. Redmond, D. E. Samy, W. Gittings, J. M. Jack, G. Hall, Chuan Toon Lock, J. C. Thivy and G. S. K. Kwo, (Hon. Scorer).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenks, D.S.P. (R.).

EMERGENCY CALLS.

The test Emergency Call referred to in Orders of November 2nd and 3rd will be made during week commencing Tuesday, November 13th. Those detailed for first and second shift Patrol duty will carry out the duty for which they have been warned and will not attend the Emergency Call when made. Those answering the Emergency Call will do so in full.

WINTER UNIFORMS.

Equipment Officers will see that those to whom the C.S.P. decided to issue new Winter Uniform will attend at once at Messrs. Nooridin's Shop (Deansfield Arcade) to be measured for same and those whose Uniforms were noted for alteration will attend as once to have their uniforms refitted.

By Order.

T. F. Houn,

A.S.P. (R.).

OUR DAY—1917.

RECEIPTS.

402 of Drawing of Wat Bonds \$32,000
Lady May's Rose Fund.
Already acknowledged in Press (including \$35 Stg.) 14,034.92
Sale of Roses on "Our Day" 10,301.40
Auction of Special Roses 7,650
Proceeds of Chinese Theatre 21,907
Fete on Murray Parade Ground 3,243.83
Gate Money 3,243.83
Realized by the Portuguese Community: Raffle for motor car presented by a Portuguese firm 100
One-dollar raffle 2,000
Twenty-cent stall 1,803
Auction of motor boat 100
Auction of fans 60
Auction of cooking range 201
Sale of photos 23
Sale of sweets and lavender water 38.61
Cost of stall 100

Raffle for picture presented by Komor & Komor 193

Raffle for picture by Rasmaker, presented by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper 155.24

Collected by R. Road "Billy" 39.68

Hongkong Hotel Road 324.10

Chinese teas 159.83

Raffle for bedspread presented by Fairall & Co. 250

Advertisements 685

Carried forward, \$9,968.53

Entertainment at Public Gardens 12.708

Gate Money and Seats 371.37

Refreshments sold by Wiseman Ltd. 163.90

Performance by the "Cameras" at Victoria Theatre 796

Bank Interest 89.23

Gross Receipts \$114,167.08

Expenditure 3,791.30

Net proceeds \$110,375.78

Paid by War Charities make round amount 30.29

\$110,415.01

Remitted to the Joint-Financial Committee, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem 216,000

100000 216000 216000

100000 216000 216000

216,100

B. C. SANDFORD,

Hon. Treasurer,

Hongkong, "Our Day" Fund.

KEYSTONE OF INTERNATIONAL ARCH FALLS.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF RUSSIA.

It is true that the good name of the Russian army suffered somewhat from the war with Japan; but, says the *Nippon Opoki Nipponjin*, people were ready to admit Russia as the strongest military Power of Europe, at least possessing an army as strong as that of Germany. Moreover, it was generally thought in the early stage of the war that efficient financial readjustment and inexhaustible resources of nature would enable her to crush the Teutons in conjunction with the French. But the Russians have failed to come up to Allied expectations and have met with repeated reverses. Having lost Riga recently, they are going to remove the capital from Petrograd to Moscow. That they have not been so strong as was expected at an immense cost to the Central Powers but a heavy loss to the Allies. Other unexpected exigencies, however,—that is the victory at the Marne and the participation of America, have paralysed the Teutons' advantage and more than made good the Allied loss. There is no need for the Allies to be disappointed with the situation, but it is of vital necessity for them to effect a revision in their pre-arranged programme, leading to important changes in the diplomatic relations of the world, irrespective of the war.

Since Napoleon I. Russia had been gradually on the ascendancy. At one time the world saw keen rivalry between her and England. That was the reason why France and England came to a compromise and sent their troops to the Crimea. Again it was the reason, later, why England, giving up her honourable isolation, entered into an alliance with Japan. In the Far East, the Sino-Japanese war introduced co-operation between Russia, Germany and France, among whom Russia should be regarded the most influential, no matter who took the lead. England feared lest her interests in China should be jeopardised and wanted to go any length to free India from foreign oppression. As regards Germany, since France, neither was in a position to have its own way, untrammelled in this part of the world and both were inclined to lean upon Russia, who had vast territory in the Orient. Originally France concluded an alliance with Russia to provide against her mortal enemy Germany, but in the Far East their hands were tied by their common interests. In Europe Germany competed with them, but in the Orient reached an understanding with the two countries. Later the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan induced Germany to regard her real strength with a suspicious eye, but diplomacy with Russia as its central influence is still in vogue as indicated by the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Once, however, when it is unmistakably demonstrated that Russia has no formidable military strength, the effect will be immediately reflected in diplomatic relations. Just as Japan will not fear her, England will cease to dread her, at least will not regard her as a danger from her. Heretofore France has rested content with her alliance with Russia, but she will be forced to think otherwise, now that Russia has disappointed her.

THE "TENYO MARU."

AGROUND BUT NOT IN DANGER.

With reference to the rumours that have been circulating in the Colony to-day to the effect that the *Tenyo Maru* is on the rocks and that the passengers and cargo are in danger, we have been asked to state by the Manager of the Local Office of the Togo Kisen Kaisha, that the vessel has merely gone aground on a sandbank at Yokohama. No damage has been done, and all the passengers are safe. Some of the cargo is being unloaded, and it is expected the *Tenyo Maru* will sail from Yokohama on November 13.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell, O. J. D.E.L.

Lyeumun, 2nd Lieut. Hill.

Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Marley.

Classing for higher rating at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Thursday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants, Orendene and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.O.

TRANSFERS.

The following are transferred for duty as from 9.11.17—

Sapper Jackson, from Belchers to Lyeumun.

Sapper Xavier, from Lyeumun to Belchers.

[Orders for the Infantry Battalion will be published to-morrow—En.]

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

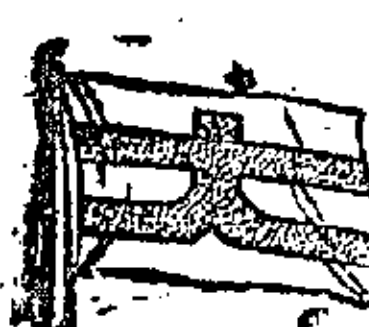
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 11th Nov. at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 18th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

and vice versa fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDELAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Rembrandt	10,000	21st November.
Goentoe	10,000	5th December.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	10,000	17th November.
Vendel	8,000	1st December.
Koningin der Nederlanden	15,000	15th December.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	—

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight & Freight apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	Nov. 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Nov. 13, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 13, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Nov. 15, at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSUNG	SUNDAY, Nov. 11, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALEUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215r

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

There is nothing like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poisons, impurities or other imperfections of the blood. It is a remedy which is introduced into the system through the pores of the skin, and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, blotches, pimples, skin eruptions, and in whatever form it is used, it removes all impurities from the blood, and restores it to its normal state. It is a remedy which is introduced into the system through the pores of the skin, and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, blotches, pimples, skin eruptions, and in whatever form it is used, it removes all impurities from the blood, and restores it to its normal state.

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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 9th Nov. at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 16th Nov. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co

General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th November.
SEIYUNO MARU	25,000	23rd November.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	7th December.
KOREA MARU	18,000	18th December.
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th January.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	—

Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA.

CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	18,500

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIWA MARU, Capt. Ogura	SATURDAY, 8th Dec. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda	SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & KOBE	KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura	MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
—	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa	MONDAY, 19th Nov.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALEUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGYLE" Arrived 26th October, 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to the outbreak of FIRE immediately on the arrival of the above vessel, AVERAGE BOND will be required to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, The "GLEN" Line Ltd. Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1917. 225r

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU." The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 2nd November at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 5th November, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th November at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 20th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 224r

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "THORDIS," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th November, 1917 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th November, 1917, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 227

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RAJAH," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 227r

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. F. AGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 168 Queen's Road, Victoria Street, C.1. S. & P. 88 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. G. S. S. & Co., Ltd., 50 Cornhill, London E.C.4. 15 St. Bride St., E.C.4. ROBERT WILSON, 160 Fleet Street, C.1. MICHAEL & Co., 100, Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. D. J. KEMNER & Co., 8 Whitehall, S.W.1. 11 12 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

SOUTLAND:—JAMES L. SIMON, 8 North Street, Dunedin, N.Z. J. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 18 Rue de la Grande, Batavia, Java.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 14th November, 1917, at 2.10 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
"all unpolished massive oak" and specially constructed to owners' design.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2284

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,
the 16th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—
SUNDRIES.
Comprising—
Singles, Caps, Umbrellas, Boots, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also
A number of pairs of Gent's Boots and Shoes.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2285

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
(Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: Kine's Building,
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
FREDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 431.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$11.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$12.00 to all other ports.

A FAVORITE BUY DOWN.

THE editor, the official player and the
"all-around" advertiser know the value of
the "Buy Down" after a hard game.
All expenses, disputes, like magic and
sudden and well-known are reduced to one
thing less than their original cost. The
"Buy Down" is the only one that can be
used by all Chinese and Europeans.

COMPARE
THE
WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.
Prices \$230 to \$280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

TEL. 97. 4, Des Vaux Road.

TO LET

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LET.

AT the Peak an UNFURNISHED
HOUSE.
Apply—**G. R. D.**
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2287

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2283

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2283

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morton Terrace and
Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Apply—
JACOB SPENCER,
Secretary, Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund, Canton.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917. 2288

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 8, 1917.

On London	2/10 1/2
On demand	2/10 1/2
30 days sight	2/10 1/2
4 months sight	2/11
Credit, 4 months sight	2/11 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/11 1/2
On Paris	388 1/2
On demand	388 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	388 1/2
On New York	68 1/2
On demand	68 1/2
Credit, 80 days sight	68 1/2
On Bombay	nom.
On Calcutta	nom.
On Singapore	128 1/2
On Manila	137 1/2
On Shanghai	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	133 1/2
On demand	44
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per leaf)	44
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	\$0.85
Silver (per oz.)	43 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong	24 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	6 1/2 %
Chinese Sub. Coin	6 1/2 %
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per

HONGKONG TIDES.

November 10th to 16th, 1917.

HOUR	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Nov. 10	10.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 11	11.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 12	12.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 13	13.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 14	14.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 15	15.15	1.8	1.15	0.2
Nov. 16	16.15	1.8	1.15	0.2

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want
a remedy that will not only give
relief, but effect a prompt and permanent
cure; a remedy that is pleasant to take,
a remedy that contains nothing injurious.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all
these requirements. It is a natural plan,
relieves the lungs, and expels the
cause of the cough, and restores
the system to a healthy condition. This
remedy has a wide sale and has
and can always be depended upon. For
sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

HONGKONG MARKET
PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	21
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corried—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	20
Roast—Shiu	lb.	18
Beast—Ngau Nam	lb.	18
Scalp—Tong Yuk	lb.	18
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Chung	No. 1	26
Bullock's Brisket—Ngau No per set	9	
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 45		
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents	
Head—Ngau Tai	each 80	
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	lb.	18
Feet—Ngau Kiu	each 10	
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	9
Tail—Ngau Mai	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kan	lb.	12
Tripes (andressed) Ngau To lb.	6	
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai	set \$1.00	
Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Young Pui	lb.	28
Shoulder—Young Shan	lb.	24
Saddle—Young On Yuk	lb.	18
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 3	
Feet—Chu Kauk	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10	
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each 10	
Liver—Chu Kiu	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	28
Loin—Chu Hau Tun	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	set 60	
Tail—Young	each 8	
Heart—Young Sam	each 8	
Kidneys—Young Yiu	each 12	
Liver—Young Kan	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	lb.	20
Seal, Seal—Shang Yung Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Yung Yau	lb.	20
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Chung	No. 1	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	18

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish	lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	22
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	14
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	18
Codfish—Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	18
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tib To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	14
Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	lb.	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	36
Gardens—Shek Pail	lb.	44
Gudgoun—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	17
Hairbon—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Loach—Lung Ha	lb.	22
Macrel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	34
Mullet—Tat Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Pike—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chung	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chung	lb.	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	32
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Snapper—Tat Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Tao Hui Yu	lb.	18
Turbot, small, fresh water	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water	lb.	80

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	50
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	30
Capon, Large—Sin Kai	lb.	38
Duck—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	17	
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	24	
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	36
Geese—Ngo	lb.	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Holow—Hoi Nam Pak Kap	each	24
T. keys, Cock—So Kai Kung	lb.	60
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Ma	lb.	60
Snipe—Sha Tai	each	22
Quail—Um Chun	each	22
Partridge—Ho Ku	each	22

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hong Tai	lb.	75
Apples (California)—Kong Shan	lb.	18
Bananas (India)—Mong Shan	lb.	8
Bananas (Java)—Mong Shan	lb.	8
Cashewnuts—Yung To	lb.	12
Cocoanuts—Yung To	lb.	12
Guavas—Yung To	lb.	12
Lychees—Yung To	lb.	12
Lychees—Yung To	lb.	12
Lychees—Yung To	lb.	12

WEATHER REPORT.

November 9d. 12.5.10w. — No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; there is probably little change in distribution since yesterday.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches, against an average of 80.97 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th November—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh to strong; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Nov., 1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Nov. 9th	8.30 a.m.	5.34 p.m.
10th	8.30	5.34
11th	8.31	5.34
12th	8.31	5.33
13th	8.32	5.33
14th	8.32	5.32
15th	8.32	5.32
16th	8.32	5.31
17th	8.32	5.31
18th	8.32	5.30
19th	8.32	5.30
20th	8.32	5.30
21st	8.32	5.30
22nd	8.32	5.30
23rd	8.32	5.30
24th	8.32	5.30
25th	8.31	5.29
26th	8.31	5.29
27th	8.31	5.29
28th	8.32	5.29
29th	8.32	5.29
30th	8.32	5.29

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	at 3 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.03	30.06	30.00
Temperature	77	87	76
Humidity	54	64	58
Direction of Wind	E	E	N
Force	3	2	1
Weather	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 9th, 77.
Lowest open air temperature on the 9th, 67.
T. F. CHARTON, Director.
Hongkong, Observatory Nov. 9, 1917.

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk	each	10
Beans, Sprock,—Nga Tsoi	lb.	4
Long,—Tau Kok	lb.	9
Beet Root,—Hung Tai Tau	lb.	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	lb.	7
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yau Kwa	lb.	5
Broccoli,—Hong Ka	lb.	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),— Kai Tai	lb.	8
Shanghai,—Yo Tsoi	lb.	16
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kan Shun	lb.	8
Cauliflower (large),—Yo Tsoi Faich (Medium);	lb.	8
(Small);	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kan Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	9
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lai' Chiu	lb.	25
Red,—Hong Fa Chiu	lb.	12
Green,—Ching Lai Chiu	lb.	6
Curry Staff, English,—Ka Li Chu Lin	lb.	10
Occumbra,—Ching Kwa	lb.	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Kaung	lb.	8
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung	lb.	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kai	lb.	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai	each 06	
Leek,—Yung Shung Tsoi	each 10	
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	5
Mushrooms,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	10
Okra,—Shang Tai Ku	lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yung Chung Tai	lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung	lb.	5
Onions, Shanghai,—Shung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	6
Papaya,—Kui Tsoi	lb.	1.20
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Sha	lb.	8
Japanese,—Yat Fun Shu Tai	lb.	3
American,—Yat Kai Shu Tai	lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa	lb.	8
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	8
Rhubarb (French)—Tai Wong	lb.	7
Shallots,—Kung Chung Tau	lb.	7
Spinach,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Sprouts,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Taro, Pink,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Taro, White,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Watercress,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Yam, White,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Yam, Black,—Yat Kai	lb.	4
Yam, Red,—Yat Kai	lb.	4

SHARE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 9TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Dividend based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$12,164,000		Interim of 22-3/4 a/c 1917	8 1/2 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton	\$ 50,639	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$18 a/c 1916.	
North China	EST. 120 b.	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/8 5/16. \$423 per share a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Union	\$100,900	Final of \$30 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 a/c 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze	\$ 60,581 \$206	\$15 making \$21 for 1915 and special of \$3 on account 1916	7 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$ 20,131 1/2 b.	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$ 90,310	\$27 for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship	\$50,473	Final of \$3 a/c 1916-1917	15 1/2 p.c.
Steamboat	\$ 15,819 1/2	\$1.25 for 1916	
Indo-China	(Deferred) .. \$2,533 b. (Deferred) .. \$2,311 1/2 b.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916. Final of 40/- a/c 1916.	7 p.c. 8 p.c. 21 p.c.
Shell "Transport"	\$1,077 1/8	a/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax. Duesen 55	
"Star Ferry"	\$ 10,823 1/2 b.	\$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar	\$100,934 1/2	\$12 for 1916	7 p.c.
Malacca Sugar	\$ 20,297 1/2 b.	P-5 for 1916	13 p.c.
MINING.			
Kailash	\$ 70/-	nt. div. of 1/- free of income tax making 10% a/c 1915-1917 coupon No. 9	
Langkat	\$ 10,124 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	7 p.c.
Ramb	\$ 2,50 a.		6 p.c.
Tyong Mines	\$ 1,28/-	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$ 70/-	9 % for 1915	15 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 10,886 a.	3 % or 1916 & bonus \$2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$ 417 b.	Interim of 9 1/2 % c 1917	19 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 10	\$ 1,753	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	8 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 5,490 b.	\$3 a/c half year ended 30-6-17	6 p.c.
Central Estates	\$10,489 b.	\$7 a/c 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$10,888 b.	Interim of \$3 1/2 a/c 1917	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$ 10,45.75 b.	50 cents for 1915	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$ 30,630	\$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Point	\$ 50,852	Interim of \$3 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 6 & T. 73 a.		6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewoe	\$ 7,50 T. 155	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	24 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 80 T. 114 a.		Tls. 6 dir. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik	\$ 10 T. 15 b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Woan T. 3 T. 5.60 b.			
Oriental	T. 364		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$ 15,844	20 cts. for 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$ 5,44 a.	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
Cha-n-Provident	\$ 10,473 b.	cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$ 8,231 1/2 b.	\$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Island	\$ 7,47.40	30 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Electric	\$ 10,948 b.	\$2 1/2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$ 2,147 1/2	\$2 Interim a/c 1917	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 10,823 1/2	\$1 Interim a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	\$ 81.65	Interim of 9 1/2 % a/c 1917	9 1/2 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	\$ 10	\$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways	\$ 10,854 a. do. (res) \$ 130 cents a.	7 % for 1916/1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry	\$ 5,483 b.	13 cents for year 31-5-17	61 p.c.
Union Waterworks	\$ 7,813	2 1/2 % for 1916	14 p.c.
Wampoa	\$ 11,85.75	10 cents for 1915	18 p.c.
William Powell	\$ 7,264 1/2	50 cents for 1915/1916	21 p.c.
A. J. SELLERS & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS Telegraphic Address: "SALTY" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI Bankers: Messrs. HSBC & Co. Ltd. (No. 11) and Messrs. Chartered Bank (No. 12) Printed and Published by: TAN GUAN, at the "LAT PAU" Press, No. 7, Malacca Street, Singapore.			